IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Alexandria Division UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, CRIMINAL ACTION V. JUBAIR AHMAD,) 1:11-cr-554 Defendant. REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT SENTENCING HEARING Friday, April 13, 2012 THE HONORABLE T.S. ELLIS, III BEFORE: Presiding APPEARANCES: WILLIAM N. HAMMERSTROM, JR. AUSA JOHN GIBBS, AUSA United States Attorney's Office 2100 Jamieson Ave. Alexandria, VA 22314 For the Government BRIAN LEE MIZER, ESQ. Office of the Federal Public Defender 1650 King St., Suite 500 Alexandria, VA 22314 For the Defendant MICHAEL A. RODRIQUEZ, RPR/CM/RMR Official Court Reporter USDC, Eastern District of Virginia Alexandria, Virginia

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                   THE CLERK: Case Number 11, Criminal 554,
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       United States of America versus Jubair Ahmad.
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       counsel please state your appearance for the record.
                   ATTORNEY HAMMERSTROM: Good morning your
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       Honor, Neil Hammerstrom and John Gibbs for the United
       States, and Mr. Gibbs will be arguing the sentencing
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 7
       factors for the Court this morning.
                   THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Mr.
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       Gibbs and Mr. Hammerstrom.
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: We also have Dave Anders
       from the FBI at counsel's table, Judge.
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                   THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you
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       as well.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Good morning, Brian Mizer
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       on behalf of Mr. Ahmad, who is present.
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                   THE COURT: All right.
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                   Good morning to you.
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                   Good morning, Mr. Ahmad.
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: All right.
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                   This matter is before the court, this
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       defendant having been found guilty on the basis of a
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       plea of having of violated 18 U.S.C. Section 2339B,
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       which is providing material support and resources to a
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       designated foreign terrorist organization, in this case
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1
       LeT.
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                   The record reflects that this defendant
 3
       participated in the production, staging and creation of
 4
       a video to be used to recruit members to LeT to serve
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       as -- to serve as members in carrying out terrorist
 6
       activities. He also assisted in recruiting persons to
 7
       do the same.
                   All right. Mr. Mizer, have you had an
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 9
       adequate opportunity it review the presentence report
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       and to review it with your client?
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: I have, your Honor, yes.
                   THE COURT: Mr. Ahmad, have you had an
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13
       adequate opportunity it review the presentence report
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       and to review it with your counsel, Mr. Mizer?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I do.
16
                   THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with
17
       his advice and counsel in this case?
18
                   THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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                   THE COURT: All right.
20
                   Sir, you may be seated.
21
                   Do you have any objections, Mr. Mizer, to
       the presentence investigation report?
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: No, your Honor, none.
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                   THE COURT: And, Mr. Gibbs, is it?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Yes, sir.
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THE COURT: Mr. Gibbs, I take it -- I asked routinely whether the defense and the government have had occasion to review the report, but of course I have literally several hundred pages reflecting that you have, but do you have any objections or corrections? ATTORNEY GIBBS: None whatsoever, Judge. THE COURT: All right. The Court will adopt the findings and conclusions of the presentence investigation report as the Court's findings and conclusions in this matter. And I'll also make a part of the presentence investigation report -- no, I don't need to make a part all of these attachments. Is there anything, Mr. Mizer, in your submission that you think should be made a part of the presentence report? I did not see anything. ATTORNEY MIZER: No, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. We are now at the point of allocution. This is your opportunity now, Mr. Ahmad, to address the Court and to say anything that you wish to the Court by way of extenuation or mitigation or, indeed, anything you think the Court should know before sentence is imposed. Now, you are not required to say anything if you don't wish to. But you do have the opportunity to say something if you do wish to, and this is your

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1
       opportunity.
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                   Do you wish to addressed the Court?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I want to say a couple
 4
       of things. First, I want to mention one incident
 5
       happened to me in the jail house. I was talking to my
       counselor of our block, and she asked me --
 6
 7
                   THE COURT: Talking, I'm sorry, to your
       counselor about what?
 8
 9
                   THE DEFENDANT: Of our block. She asked
10
       me --
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Cell block, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: Oh, cell block. Yes.
13
                   THE DEFENDANT: She asked me if I am
14
       citizen. I said, "no, I have green card." And she was
15
       like so they're going to --
16
                   THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Ahmad, I will
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       make a little bit more of an effort to understand you.
       Your English is good, but I am -- my hearing is not as
18
19
       good as your English. Try it again.
20
                   THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I was saying like I
21
       was talking to my -- our counselor of our block and she
22
       asked me if I am citizen. I told her, "no, I have a
23
       green card. I am not citizen." So she was like, "so
24
       they are going to send you back to Pakistan." I say,
25
       "yes." And so she was like, "so you still hate
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       Americans?"
 2
                   So this question kind of upset me. I told
 3
       her, you know, I don't hate Americans. I was working
 4
       with Americans, so why would I hate them. So, I just
 5
       wanted to mention this in the court. People have this
 6
       kind of thinking and the Judge, these other people, this
 7
       kind of ignorance, you know.
                   And second thing about the video I made, I
 8
 9
       did not know this matter would be that serious.
10
       thought it's just a video, you know. And I realize I
11
       broke the law, and I am sorry for that, and I won't do
       it during my presence in the United States. And I hope
12
       you would give me a second chance, and that's it.
13
14
       you.
15
                   THE COURT: What will you do when you go
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       back to Pakistan?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Well, right now I am
18
       planning to get married and start something, some
19
       business, some kind of business.
20
                   THE COURT: And resume your connection with
21
       LeT?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Not really, no.
23
                   THE COURT: Why not?
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                   THE DEFENDANT: Because I realized, you
25
       know, it's not right thing to do.
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1 THE COURT: All right. You may be seated. 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: All right. (Complied). THE COURT: Mr. Mizer? 4 5 ATTORNEY MIZER: Thank you, your Honor. I wanted to started with one point of 6 7 clarification, your Honor. The government in its two sentencing papers refers to a conversation by Mr. Ahmad 8 9 and Talha Saeed, the son of the founder of 10 Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, and I think that there is an issue 11 with the timing of this chat, and it's at tab B for your 12 Honor's reference. 13 At tab A you will see that a lot of these 14 conversations are taking place -- there is an 15 overlapping conversation, if you will. And one person 16 is talking on a microphone in a Pakistani forum called 17 Balux, and then Mr. Ahmad or Talha Saeed will simultaneously be typing or instant messaging. 18 19 And really this conversation that takes 20 place at tab B is not listed in the correct order. And 21 it's important because the government makes much of this 22 reference to the Mumbai attacks. And if I could just 23 explain how that actually took place and was actually 24 overlaid I think it will be important for the Court. 25 Mr. Ahmad doesn't dispute he is the

1 individual that says, "Should I paste in the Mumbai 2 one," but you will look at that very next line, which is 3 again Mr. Ahmad saying, "double L," which is lots of 4 laughs or laugh out loud. The reason that that is 5 important, Judge, is because this is Mr. Ahmad speaking with, again, a member or the son of a member of this 6 7 terror group, who is saying, "should I make this video about how LeT is responsible for the Mumbai attacks?" 8 9 It's a joke, your Honor. And if the entire 10 transcript was there of the audio on the other side, 11 Talha Saeed is even heard to laugh in response to this. 12 Because as the government guite accurately points out in 13 its second submission, LeT has never taken 14 responsibility for the Mumbai attack, and many 15 Pakistanis including Mr. Ahmad believe the bizarre 16 conspiracy theories about that attack. 17 What takes place between that, your Honor, 18 is actually the audio, which is later down in tab B. 19 And so after Mr. Ahmad says, "Should I list the Mumbai 20 one," and then the double L, Talha Saeed, and you can 21 see a reference to this. LeT me free up the mike. 22 so it goes back and forth with this microphone. And 23 there is a discussion where Talha Saeed says, 24 "Seriously, don't put anything about Mumbai in there." 25 And then later on in that chat is,

"Definitely put that Pakistan's nuclear -- all of a sudden the mountains of Chagi." And then Mr. Ahmad replies, "We will have to show our power." So that "We'll have to show our power" is a reference to the Chagi nuclear test as these conversations are properly overlapped.

And that's important, your Honor, because at two minutes and 33 seconds into this video, the very middle of the video you see something that made no sense to me at first. There appears to be a smoking mountain, until last night I went and looked at that clip, and it's dated May 23rd 1998, which is the date of Pakistan's last nuclear test. So in the center of this video, it's not anything about Mumbai. It is the testing of Pakistan's nuclear weapons.

Immediately following that is conventional weaponry possessed by the state of Pakistan, a British Tornado fighter bomber and then Shaheen One and Shaheen Two, which are Pakistan's missiles that were developed with the assistance of China, that are capable of launching those nuclear weapons at India should nuclear war erupt.

And I think that that's important, your

Honor, because this video is much a nationalist video.

I mean, it shows an American fighter plane, an F-16 that

sold to Pakistani government by the United States, in as much as it is a Jihadi video. And Mr. Ahmad isn't disputing that Jihad is a component of this video, but references to lawful weapons including fighter bombers is also a focus of this video.

And I think that that's important because what I tried to lay out in the sentencing papers, your Honor, is Pakistan's entire focus is on India, and Pakistan's entire range of weapons, which range from nuclear weapons all the way down to private armies like LeT, that the Pakistani fields -- Pakistani state fields in Kashmir to combat the overwhelming military superiority -- excuse me -- of the Indian army.

I raise that, your Honor, because I think it's important to understand how a man like Mr. Ahmad who grows up in Pakistan until age 19 who may not appreciate, as he just told the Court, the wrongfulness of this group. He certainly realizes it now. We have had many hours of conversations. He's met with the FBI on any number of occasions, and he can appreciate that distinction now. But certainly at the time when he was conducting this chat and making this video, he certainly comes from a different background than, say, someone who grows up in this country and then goes to train in the terror camps in Pakistan.

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And really, your Honor, this group, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, JUD, FIF, whatever name it wants to go by at the present time is really unlike any foreign designated terrorist group, I mean, in the way that it operates openly in the state of Pakistan. It is still a lawful organization, JUD, one part of it. It's still a lawful organization in the state of Pakistan. As some indication, your Honor, I would point out that Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, who now has a bounty on his head by the United States Government, filed a lawsuit several months ago in a court in Lahore against US drone strikes in Pakistan. I mean, this is a group that has a legal team and an individual that lives at a fixed address and that is making court appearances. And so it is distinguishable from a group, say, the Taliban or Al Qaeda, which is more of a clandestine organization, and which there could be --THE COURT: Taliban isn't clandestine. Taliban is entirely Afghanistan. There are people who are members of it who live in Pakistan, especially in the western -- the tribal areas, but it's an Afghanistan, an Afghan operation. Al Qaeda is an international conspiracy. ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And operates openly in Pakistan.

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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Your Honor, I don't know
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       that -- I think I would disagree with the Court that it
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       operates openly --
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                   THE COURT: Maybe openly is a wrong word,
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       but if the head of the thing, if the leader of it,
       spiritual and otherwise lives a couple miles away from
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       their military academy for a long period of time,
       then -- in other words, I don't much regard for their
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       legal system. The fact that LeT may be legal or not
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       illegal in Pakistan doesn't make a hill of beans to the
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       fact that it's a terrorist organization, so designated.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Absolutely, your Honor.
       And I raised it only to suggest that Mr. Ahmad -- the
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       impact that that may have had on Mr. Ahmad's state of
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       mine. I mean, he has grown up in Pakistan. He left
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       Pakistan when these groups were not even banned by the
17
       United States. I mean, JUD was banned after Mr. Ahmad
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       came to the United States. I mean, he grew up seeing
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       these groups open -- operate --
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                   THE COURT: All right. I take that point.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor.
22
                   THE COURT: And he went to the LeT camps, I
23
       think you pointed out, when he was 14 or 15.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: At least phase one and phase
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       two, and he didn't make phase three because he was too
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       young and too skinny.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: That is right, your Honor.
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       And then he came to the United States and has taken no
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       other action off of the Internet to effectuate a desire
       to return to Pakistan or to --
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                   THE COURT: Well, I think the video and the
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       recruiting is certainly actions.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor. And what
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       I was about to say --
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                   THE COURT: That is what is the heart of the
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       illegal conduct is the video and the recruiting.
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: No additional conduct
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       offline, your Honor, and that's I think an important
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       distinction.
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                   THE COURT: Well, he's not -- yes. He is
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       not before the court on any other conduct than that.
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                   I think that's right, isn't it, Mr. Gibbs?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: That is correct, Judge.
20
                   THE COURT: All right. What else do you
21
       have, Mr. Mizer?
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Your Honor, the heart of
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       this case is a five-minute video, images gathered from
24
       the video -- from the Internet, not images that
25
       Mr. Ahmad shot himself and that he assembled online.
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That is the heart of this case. We don't dispute that videos can be important, Judge, but because some videos are important doesn't mean that all videos that are posted online are important.

And certainly there are videos by well-known makers, such as Anwar Al-Awlaki or Adam the American Gadahn, which the United States and the Defense could come in and say here is a criminal case where it was an individual inspired by Anwar Al-Awlaki. I mean, those cases are legion in the federal courts at this point.

But just all terror groups are not the same, Judge, all videos are not the same. Just because a video has potential impact or one video does doesn't mean that Mr. Ahmad's video does. These videos were posted in October and September of 2010, Judge, and the government can't present a name of a single individual that saw these videos much less was impacted or convinced to join violent Jihad because of these videos.

And we know again that there are individuals that do watch certain videos and are inspired to violent conduct by them. And so I think that that suggests not that Mr. Ahmad shouldn't be punished but there's kind of speculation as to how severe that punishment should be for this video. Mr. Ahmad realize he was wrong. He provided material support to a designated terrorist

organization, but it's qualitatively different than much of the propaganda that is cited in the government's papers and some of the individual that have made that propaganda.

Your Honor, with respect to the 3553(A) factors this court must fashion a punishment. I won't rehash the guidelines argument that we present in the papers, that Congress intervened before there was a material support for terrorism guideline a half a decade before and created this terrorism enhancement for other federal crimes.

And when the sentencing commission put in place the guidelines for material support for terrorism you have essentially a guideline that has a -- there is a terrorism enhancement for the material support for terrorism guideline, and what that results in is every single case having a guideline range if it wasn't restricted by the statutory cap of twice the statutory cap, your Honor. And we would submit that this is precisely the type of situation under Gall and Kimbrough where this court could depart from those guidelines because --

THE COURT: Well, I don't have any choice but to depart because the guideline are above the statutory maximum.

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ATTORNEY MIZER: Well, they put it right at 15 years, your Honor. And according to the Guidelines Commission every single material support for terrorism case should be sentenced to 15 years. THE COURT: And many of them are. ATTORNEY MIZER: Many of them are, your Honor, but as we put in the papers many of them are not, and there are many cases --THE COURT: Well, you cite an interesting article, which I have in front of me. ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: From this Lewis and Clark Law In fact, the whole thrust of the article has really nothing to do with the issues that you raised. Somehow or the other this professor thought it was significant to investigate whether the Justice Department's narrative was accurate or not accurate in terms of the punishment of providing material aid to the -- to the terrorist organizations. But what it does show is that there are a number of these 23 B to -- I'm sorry, 2333 through 39(B) convictions. I don't know that he has all of them. don't know that he purports to have all of them. But there are quite a few of them that are significantly -that are at the 15- or close to the 15-year period.

1 I wrong? 2 ATTORNEY MIZER: That's correct, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And some from this courthouse. ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor. 4 5 our pleading we've made an effort to update. That article I think is 2007 time frame, and with the charts 6 7 and in our papers we have attempted to update cases since that time frame. And I think that two cases are 8 9 important are Number 26 and Number 27 on that list, your 10 Honor, which involve the same organization, which 11 involve men who as adults went to Pakistan, took 12 advanced training in these camps and was prepared to 13 actually engage in violence. I mean the so-called 14 paintball cases, your Honor. And those two individuals 15 were sentenced to 38 months apiece in this courthouse. 16 I think that's important, your Honor, simply 17 for the 3553(A) factors in dealing with unwanted 18 sentencing disparities. 19 Judge, with respect to the history and 20 characteristics of this accused, we have years of 21 monitored chats, and Mr. Ahmad is not minimizing the two 22 series of conversations that the government has raised 23 or this video, nor is he suggesting that he talked about 24 attending further camps when he was an adult, a 25 23-year-old, as the government points out.

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But, your Honor, Mr. Ahmad has been here for five years. He's made no attempt to go aside from after this case arose the government informed him that he had engaged in criminal conduct, and then he made an attempt to return to Pakistan. But aside from that incident there has been no action on Mr. Ahmad's part besides speaking on the Internet about these topics. And, your Honor, I think you can see from the letters that Mr. Ahmad submitted --THE COURT: He was recruiting people on the Internet. ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor. There was a conversation about -- with one individual about having this individual's fiance attend the same basic camp that he attended at the age 14. Properly put in context, your Honor, that conversation is there attending a three-week religious indoctrination course with some basic weapon familiarization, your Honor, that many individuals -- and I think it's a testament to how --THE COURT: Well, he said if he had been able to he would have gone on; and if you go on, then what do you do with a full, all three phases? You don't go back to watching daytime TV. You go out and commit acts of terrorism. Am I right or wrong? ATTORNEY MIZER: Well, I think somewhat is

the answer to that, your Honor. I think if LeT and the Pakistani state believed that it is time to engage the Indian army in Pakistan and launch that mission then, yes, that is what happens, your Honor. But I don't know that that's an automatic consequence that you go to that training and then automatically you are launched.

I think it's important in the four years since the Mumbai attacks there hasn't been an additional terrorist act attributed to LeT. So we know that these camps are operating, and so if it is this kind of situation where you automatically go to this camp and then terrorism results, I think it's much more nuanced than that, respectfully, your Honor.

But, importantly, Mr. Ahmad made no effort during that five-year period to go and accomplish anything that he has talked about online, and I am referencing the letters of the individuals who know Mr. Ahmad offline, your Honor. His foreman who spent eight-hours days with him and who says he is an honest, law-abiding citizen who wouldn't hurt anyone.

Judge, I think it's -- I haven't seen in another terrorism case where their employer is saying can you send him back to us and send him back to work with us. And I think that that is a testament to their perception of this individual not on these written pages

but in real life, your Honor, and how this man's work ethic and his peaceful nature outside of the Internet.

Your Honor, Mr. Ahmad concedes that there must be some period of deterrence. And again he didn't realize the -- the -- I think the severity of this, your Honor. When Mr. Ahmad and I first sat down, he was wanting essentially a time-served sentence for this. I convinced him, your Honor, it's much more serious than that, and that's why we have come to ask the Court for a 24-month sentence, which, your Honor, we believe is a very stiff sentence for a five-minute video in this case.

He worked on it for approximately two days. That's a year in prison for each of the days that he worked on this video. We think if you lay this out alongside those 20 or 30 cases that we put that this is certainly the lower end of the spectrum of the material support for terrorism cases that this court has seen and that have been prosecuted federally in the country.

Mr. Ahmad has a fiancee in Pakistan, and he is looking forward, your Honor, to rebuilding his life and putting this tragic and criminal episode behind him, your Honor. We'd respectfully ask for a sentence of 24 months.

MICHAEL A. RODRIQUEZ, RPR/CM/RMR

THE COURT: Mr. Gibbs.

1 ATTORNEY GIBBS: Thank you, Judge. 2 Judge, first of all to address a couple of 3 the points that Mr. Mizer made. In discussing some of 4 these other cases involving a terrorism offense it's --5 again, it's our position that it's very difficult to compare these other cases because the facts are so 6 7 different. Some of them are quilty pleas, some of them, 8 there was cooperation. Mr. Mizer pointed to two cases 9 that actually I worked on with Mr. Kromberg here in this 10 courthouse before Judge Brinkema. He identified them as 11 Numbers 26 and 27 in his pleading. And that was Yong 12 Kwon and Muhammad Aatique. Yes, they got significantly 13 lower sentences than this defendant, but a couple of 14 differences. First of all, they weren't convicted of 15 2339(B) offenses and they had a plea agreement calling 16 for cooperation. They cooperated, testified, got 17 substantial reductions. I can't remember the original 18 sentence, but I think it may well have been up to if not 19 beyond 15 years, and given --20 THE COURT: Section 5K 1.1 in those. 21 ATTORNEY GIBBS: Exactly, Judge. And 22 again --23 That is a pretty significant THE COURT: 24 omission, Mr. Mizer. You should have told me about 25 that.

1 ATTORNEY MIZER: Your Honor, it's in the 2 The cooperation with the government, it's in 3 the papers. 4 THE COURT: Go on. 5 ATTORNEY GIBBS: And so, Judge, I think -- I think, you know, that is indicative of how difficult it 6 7 is to try to compare these cases. There are other cases from other districts that also involve please 8 9 agreements. I am not familiar with a lot of those. 10 don't know whether there was substantial assistance or 11 not. What I do know, though, in this case we are not 12 making --13 THE COURT: This defendant is cooperating, 14 isn't he? 15 ATTORNEY GIBBS: Judge, there is a 16 cooperation provision in his plea agreement. He has met 17 with the government, we proffered him, but as I pointed 18 out in the pleadings, he hasn't done anything to date 19 that would warrant a departure. So that is where we 20 stand. We certainly are not closing the door to that 21 going forward; and if the defendant does provide 22 substantial assistance, I would be happy to come back 23 before this court and make the appropriate motion, but 24 we simply are not there at this point. 25 Judge, the other quick point I wanted to

make and then I had some final remarks, on the -- the argument about the 2339(B), I don't think it's accurate to say that in every 2339(B) case the sentence is going to be capped at 15 years. There are going to be 2339(B) cases where for various reasons the terrorism enhancement won't apply.

And again that enhancement requires a specific mens rea, intended to influence or affect government conduct language. There could certainly be 2339(B) cases where a defendant provided material support to a foreign terrorist organization but they didn't have that intent. There could be cases where they just did it for money. They got paid. There could be cases where they had a close relationship with someone like a family member a good friend --

THE COURT: I understand that, but that doesn't help me determine an appropriate sentence here under the factors of 3553(B). I understand that -- how the enhancement applies. I understand that he stipulated to it; but even if he had stipulated to it, if I didn't think these facts warranted it, I wouldn't accept the stipulation.

So I do think the enhancement appropriately applies, and I do understand that there could be some cases in this table where it wasn't applied. That's

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       your point, isn't it?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: It is, Judge. That is
3
       exactly right.
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                               What else do you have?
                   THE COURT:
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Well, Judge, I think the
       Court has really hit the core issue for us. Given that
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       the statutory maximum is 180 months in prison and given
       that the advisory quideline range is 292 to 365 months
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 9
       in prison --
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                   THE COURT: Let's go back for a minute. You
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       said some things in your supplemental brief about
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       this -- about this video. Of course, we can't determine
       how many people saw it or how many people were
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14
       influenced by it, or where it now resides, or how it's
15
       now used. I take it you don't know, do you?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: No. And I think that goes
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       to the troubling point from the government's
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       perspective. Mr. Mizer made the point about we can't
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       say a single person who --
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                   THE COURT: It was posted on YouTube.
21
                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: It was absolutely posted on
22
       YouTube.
               The case agent was able to access it on at
23
       least a couple of an occasions.
24
                   THE COURT: So in effect it's almost
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       perpetual.
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ATTORNEY GIBBS: That -- that is our argument, Judge, and I think that's right. Once something gets on the Internet like that it's difficult to believe that there's ever a point where you can say it's disappeared entirely, especially with a group like LeT which has a savvy media program. And I think it's telling that Talha Saeed, the son of the head of the group, reached out to this defendant to get this propaganda video produced. I think that speaks for itself that his expertise had value to them, and it's difficult to believe they would produce this video, go to that effort, if it wasn't useful to the group. THE COURT: And you've seen the video, of course. ATTORNEY GIBBS: I have, Judge. THE COURT: And it's characterized by what? ATTORNEY GIBBS: It's about five minutes There is audio on it, which is a prayer by Talha long. Saeed, who is the head of the group. It's not in English. You can hear Mujahideen being spoken throughout. And we've had it translated. It's an prayer praising Mujahideen. And as the video plays it begins with scenes of atrocities. Dead bodies, very bloody images of what appear to be Muslims who have been

killed primarily in the Kashmir area. There are some images of Indian soldiers.

The prayer continues to play, and then the focus of it changes, and it's what I can only describe as sort of the response to those atrocities. And then see fighters with their faces covered carrying AK 47s. You see fighters carrying RPGs. Mr. Mizer is correct. You see some missiles and fighter jets.

Then you see actual -- it's not still images. It's actually moving images, what appear to be -- having seen these, it looks very much like IED attacks on vehicles, military vehicles in appears to be Afghanistan. And there's a number of these. There is even one where there's an arrow pointing down. You see a military vehicle move across the screen, and then right where the arrow is it explodes from IED attack.

That is pretty much the video. And again when you watch it it's clear that the beginning of it is to really get people's blood boiling about these atrocities and then to see the response, to see that there is a way to fight back. And Mr. Mizer made the point we can't point to a single person that we can show was motivated by the video to join LeT. He is right, but that's the problem.

LeT is a foreign terrorist organization.

1 They are not sharing their membership list with us. But 2 what we do know is they run these training camps. 3 run the two that defendant attended. They run the third 4 paramilitary camp that he also attempted to attend, but 5 he was too young. But he's told others in e-mail 6 communications and chats that he wants to go finish it, 7 he wants to be launched. And again this is the serious paramilitary 8 9 training that LeT uses before sending people off to go 10 fight against India, to go fight against the Indian 11 troops. So I think to characterize it as it's only a 12 five-minute video, that five minutes is plenty long to 13 motivate people to go and join LeT. And to try to 14 minimize the length of time again --15 THE COURT: There are also references to the 16 72, the --17 ATTORNEY GIBBS: That's exactly right, 18 Judge. 19 THE COURT: I guess I've gotten so old now, 20 but I -- it's hard -- of course, terrorism is such a 21 terrible thing. Many innocents are killed and to hear 22 young people say that they want to be martyred, so they 23 go on and they go to some heaven where they have 72 24 virgins. That's so bizarre. I can't imagine what god 25 would give you 72 virgins for killing innocent people.

ATTORNEY GIBBS: And, Judge, I --

THE COURT: Even if one is inclined to belief in God that would not be a very sensible one to believe in. In any event, that's just my view. It's pretty clear that he intended to be launched, which meant that he intends to go to the third camp, and he intends to get married, and then he intends to martyr himself. I think the word is shaheed. And he intends to have his 72 virgins.

If there is a heaven, I hope the reward is something a heck of a lot better than 72 virgins. What is a ridiculous, absurd reward.

Go ahead.

really hit on the central point that is of concern to the government, and that is that here is a defendant who stands before the Court asking for a 24-month sentence.

Twenty-four months from today he would be 26 years old.

Now, he stipulated to the court deportation. I think it's likely he will return to Pakistan where his fiance lives, where his family is.

But that was the exact same situation when he made that statement about the 72 virgins. He was hoping, that was his great aspiration in life, was to return, to take innocent life, to be martyred and

1 somehow this belief that he would be rewarded in heaven 2 for that was what -- was the reward waiting for him in 3 paradise. And it is difficult to believe that 4 5 24 months in prison, having been convicted of a material 6 support offense that that mindset can possibly being 7 changed. THE COURT: I have never heard, this is 8 9 irrelevant to this sentencing, but there are obviously some female shaheeds because there are women who carry 10 bombs into places. Maybe not LeT, but other 11 12 organizations. What do they get? 72 what? All of 13 which any thinking person would have to conclude that 14 that was absurd. But anyway it's irrelevant to this 15 sentencing. 16 What else do you have? It's demeaning of 17 women anyway. 18 ATTORNEY GIBBS: I would agree, Judge. 19 THE COURT: At a minimum. 20 ATTORNEY GIBBS: Judge, and I did want to 21 briefly mention because you talked about it being 22 demeaning to women, one of the communications that 23 obviously concerned us that was in our pleading involved 24 him speaking with this woman online and telling her --25 she had asked if girls could do Jihad, and he said,

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       "yes, nowadays in Palestine girls could Jihad." One
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       girl --
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                   THE COURT: I read that, and that's why I
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       asked what do they get? 72 what?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Right. And if there's an
       answer to that question, Judge, he didn't in that
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       communication say what it was. I don't independently
       know the answer to that. Obviously, that is concerning.
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 9
       I think it is demeaning to women, to sort of take that
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       approach.
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                   THE COURT: No society flourishes if they're
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       going to discount the talents and abilities of half of
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       their population, that they are exactly like the talents
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       and the abilities of the other half. I have done a lot
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       of things in my life, and I have never done anything
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       that a woman, some women couldn't do better if not as
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       well. Well, I should say as well if not better. That
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       includes being a fighter pilot and other things I have
19
       done in my life. There are women who could do it far
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       better than I did it. And there are men who could have
21
       done it far better than I did it.
22
                   No society flourishes if they're going to
23
       retrain one-half of its population. And anyway, it's
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       evil to do it.
25
                   Go ahead. What else do you have?
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I am not sitting today in judgment of other societies or religions or anything else. I am sitting today solely to decide what is the proper or just sentence to impose on this young man for the activities he engaged in under the sentencing factors of 3553. That's what I am sitting on today. But I make these other remarks in the vain hope that it might strike somebody to think a bit about these things. And I am thinking about others in this courtroom who may have similar views to this defendant. ATTORNEY GIBBS: Thank you, Judge. Just real briefly. I think the Court is obviously very familiar with the record, which I appreciate. But the one point I want to make is, Judge, if all this defendant had done was construct this propaganda video for LeT and that was the entirety of his conduct, the advisory guideline range in this case would still be the It would that 292 to 365 months. And obviously we are capped at the statutory maximum.

But as we point out in the sentencing memo that I am sure the Court is familiar with when the defendant produced that video, that was the culmination of years of activity to trying to LeT. I mean, again --

THE COURT: Many of them as a juvenile.

ATTORNEY GIBBS: Exactly. Fourteen to

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15 years old, attending the two first levels of LeT training. Then he tried to go to the third level and got rejected for being too young. But, Judge, that didn't deter him. He told other people online, as I've talked about, that his goal was to go back and finish that and to be launched. But keep in mind he also acted as a personal recruiter for LeT here from his home in Virginia. I am familiar with all that. THE COURT: ATTORNEY GIBBS: And, Judge, so we don't view this similar as a case where, even if it was a video, that that was somehow one slip-up. This is a case where the defendant --THE COURT: They haven't argued that it was a slip-up. ATTORNEY GIBBS: Understood, Judge. And so here we have an individual who is familiar with LeT, familiar with what this group does, produced this propaganda video. He is facing well above the statutory maximum under the quidelines, and we believe under the 3553(A) factors for all the reasons of the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment, and equally importantly for specific and general deterrence --THE COURT: Well, in these cases that Mr.

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       Mizer has cited, that are listed in this article -- I am
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       not sure why the article was cited other than that, Mr.
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       Mizer. I think that's your reason -- you are not
       interested in the trust of the article. You are
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       interested in the data that he presents; is that right?
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                   ATTORNEY MIZER: Yes, your Honor. That is
 7
       correct.
                   THE COURT: Well, in all that data which
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       case would you say is analogous to this case?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: If I could just have a
       moment, Judge. It would obviously have to be a 2339(B)
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       case, and I am familiar with some of these.
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                   THE COURT: It would have to be a 2339(B)
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       case in which the enhancement applied.
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Correct, Judge.
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                   THE COURT: Well, there are any number of
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       these. For example, look at Number 30. That was in the
18
       Southern District of New York. He got the statutory
19
       maximum of 15 years for traveling to Pakistan and
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       attending the LeT training camp. Why won't that be the
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       first one you'd cite?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Judge, and I agree. I
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       think that's good, and in some respects simply
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       traveling --
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                   THE COURT: Didn't you look at this chart
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       and consider which one you would call to my attention as
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       being the most analogous.
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Well, I think the Brent
       case, which is the one the Court points out is a good
 4
 5
       one. I also think Number 28, the Sadequee case from the
       Northern District of Georgia.
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                   THE COURT: That is a little different
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       because that included 2339(A)(2) and went to a jury
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       trial and -- well, that is a little different. What
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10
       else do you have?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Well, Judge, really within
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       this -- these cases, that's among the best. And Number
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       24, the Chandia case, that was actually my case here in
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       this courthouse as well.
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                   THE COURT: Look at the Chandia case?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Judge Hilton sentenced him
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       to 180 months. Again, that was on a jury trial, not a
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       plea, but I think that that is another one that is
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       pretty analogous to this one. And that's also --
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                   THE COURT: That hasn't been resentenced
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       because that case was vacated, and it's going to be
22
       resentenced. So that's not a good one to use, is it?
                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: Well, actually, the Fourth
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24
       Circuit just affirmed that last week.
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                   THE COURT: So what did he receive?
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1	ATTORNEY GIBBS: 180 months.	
2	THE COURT: All right. And they affirmed	
3	that.	
4	ATTORNEY GIBBS: They did affirm that,	
5	Judge. And that will be a published opinion.	
6	THE COURT: Are you familiar with the recent	
7	Ninth Circuit case where a sentence was reversed for	
8	being too lenient?	
9	ATTORNEY GIBBS: Judge, I am familiar I	
10	am familiar with the fact that that occurred. I am not	
11	familiar with all the facts of that case.	
12	THE COURT: All right. Well, it won't play	
13	any role in this sentencing then because you didn't cite	
14	it, and Mr. Mizer has not had an opportunity to review	
15	it and address it. So it won't play any role.	
16	Do you have anything else?	
17	ATTORNEY GIBBS: No, judge. No, just again	
18	we've argued for the 180 months. We think it is an	
19	appropriate sentence given the conduct and the 3553	
20	factors. And I want to thank you for your time.	
21	THE COURT: Any reason why the Court should	
22	not now impose sentence?	
23	ATTORNEY MIZER: No, your Honor.	
24	THE COURT: All right.	
25	Come to the podium, Mr. Ahmad.	

THE DEFENDANT: (Complied).

THE COURT: Mr. Ahmad, you stand convicted of the serious crime of providing material support to a designated terrorist organization, and the law requires that I consider a variety of factors in imposing an appropriate sentence.

First, your personal history and characteristics, and I think I am familiar with those through the presentence report and through the factors that your counsel has called to my attention.

The law also requires that I take into account the seriousness of the offense, and it is a serious offense. Congress has explicitly made it and indicated that it is a serious offense. Terrorist organizations are a cancer on any civil, civilized society because terrorist organizations seek to affect policy and national behavior by killing innocent people. So it's a very serious crime.

Your counsel points out that we can't tell -- and he is right, we can't tell how many people your video might have affected, might have recruited, might have influenced. We can't. But that doesn't mean that it wasn't seen by people. The government properly points out that, yes, your video might be seen by lots of people who wouldn't be influenced by it, but it has a

target audience, young alienated people in the, chiefly,

I would assume, of the persuasion -- they'd have to be

Islamic, to be sure, Muslim.

That doesn't mean there haven't in history been Christian terrorist organizations, Jewish terrorist organization. There have been, they are no more laudable or praiseworthy than LeT. Just as there have been peaceful Christians, peaceful Jews and peaceful Muslims, there have also been terrorists in each of the three.

The law requires that I take into account, as I said, the seriousness of this offense. The law also requires that I -- it's not just the video. It's also your recruiting efforts. The law requires that I take into account the need to impose a sentence that promotes respect for the law, that provides just punishment for the offense and that deters you and deters others.

Deterring you, I think, is important, but I am not sure that the sentence I impose is going to deter you from engaging in terrorist activities. But it's important that the sentence I impose on you stand as a beacon, as a warning to all others that providing material support to terrorist organizations is serious and will involve serious punishment. General deterrence

1 is very important in this sentence. 2 The law also requires that I take into 3 account the guidelines. They are not mandatory. They 4 are advisory. In this case, the bottom of the 5 guidelines -- what was the bottom of the guidelines? Was it 180? 6 7 ATTORNEY GIBBS: The quidelines was 8 292 months, Judge. 9 THE COURT: Right. So it's really above the 10 maximum. So the guidelines play no role essentially in 11 this sentencing. The statutory maximum is 180 months. 12 The law also requires that I take into 13 account the need to protect society from you. I don't 14 know what you will do with the rest of your life, 15 Mr. Ahmad. I hope that you will focus on the good 16 things about Islam and to make something of yourself in 17 building a civilized, humane society in Pakistan. But I 18 don't have any illusions that the sentence I impose on 19 you today will do that. 20 I've taken into account all of these 21 factors. Ultimately, a sentence is a judgment. It's 22 not a mathematical calculation. It's a judgment. 23 I also have to impose a sentence that does 24 not involve unwarranted disparities between the sentence I impose on you, Mr. Ahmad, and the sentence that has 25

been imposed on others for essentially similar conduct; and in that regard I have looked at the data that your counsel has provided and also have -- the data is available, Mr. Mizer, at the sentencing commission. You can get from the sentencing commission every sentence ever imposed under 2339(B).

But they are, as Mr. Gibbs pointed out, difficult to assess the comparability because you have Section 5K 1.1 motions in some, you have other statutes that play in others. You might not have the terrorist enhancement in others. So it's difficult to do.

In the end it is the judgment of this court that you be committed, Mr. Ahmad, to the Bureau of Prisons, to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a period of 144 months. That's less than the statutory maximum.

The 24 months that you have asked for, or time served that you had really asked for, that your counsel has suggested is woefully inadequate to serve the purposes of general deterrence and to account for the seriousness of this crime. It is clear that 24 months would not account for the seriousness of providing material support.

I have sentenced others in connection with these violations, and virtually all of the others, I

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       guess I remember one particularly, received twice the
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       sentence that you've received today. Now, his role was
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       different from yours. He actually bore arms.
       nonetheless, I think this sentence adequately accounts
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       for all of the 3553 factors.
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                   It isn't as severe as the government would
 7
       seek, but I want to make clear that it is what it is
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       because of the reasons the government has argued, namely
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       general deterrence and seriousness of the crime.
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       those principal factors would not be served by a
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       24-month or time served.
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                   You will pay $100 special assessment. Upon
13
       release from confinement, you are to serve five years of
14
       supervised release. As a special condition of that
15
       supervised release, you are to cooperate fully to affect
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       your prompt removal from this country to your country of
17
       origin, to Pakistan.
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                   Have I omitted anything?
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                   The court does not impose any punitive fine
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       because of your modest resources.
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                   Mr. Gibbs, have I omitted anything?
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                   ATTORNEY GIBBS: No, judge. Thank you.
23
                   THE COURT: LeT me ask the probation
24
       officer.
25
                   PROBATION OFFICER: No, your Honor.
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1	THE COURT: All right.
2	Anything further from the government, then.
3	ATTORNEY GIBBS: No, judge, thank you.
4	THE COURT: And you'll receive credit for
5	time already served in connection with this offense as
6	computed by the Bureau of Prisons pursuant to statute.
7	Now, you I would be happy to reduce that
8	sentence on the motion of the government for substantial
9	assistance should that occur.
10	I take it that there is no optimism that
11	that might occur. The defense would say because he does
12	not have information that would be of substantial
13	assistance to the government, and the government would
14	be prepared to offer ways in which he could offer
15	substantial assistance, but that is not the business of
16	this court. If such a motion is filed, I would be
17	pleased I am always pleased to reduce sentences.
18	Always pleased to do that.
19	ATTORNEY GIBBS: Thank you, sir, and we
20	would certainly be pleased if that were the case as
21	well. It's difficult to predict at this point.
22	THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Mizer?
23	ATTORNEY MIZER: No, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: All right. I thought both of
25	you submitted briefs that were helpful to the Court.

1 Thank you. 2 Good luck, Mr. Ahmad. I hope that you --3 you have a long life ahead of you. Life is making 4 choices and living with the consequence of the choices 5 you make. You don't determine, Mr. Ahmad, where you are 6 born, to whom you are born or whether you are born with 7 handicaps or talents, but you do determine how you 8 respond to all of those things. 9 You have a long life ahead of you. You have 10 opportunity to make the most of your life. Your desire 11 to marry and have children is as understandable and 12 human as it could possibly be. It's a desire I have 13 had. Everybody in this courtroom has had that desire. 14 But we didn't get into this, but I think that the role 15 that parents play in the paths their children chose is 16 pretty significant, and I hope you will remember if you 17 do have children, and I hope you will, that you are the 18 model for your children. And any parent wants to have 19 their children have a fulfilling and happy life. A life 20 of engaging in terrorism is not that. 21 Anything further? 22 All right. 23 I thank Counsel for your cooperation. 24

25

1	CERTIFICATE	
2		
3	I, MICHAEL A. RODRIQUEZ, an Official Court	
4	Reporter for the United States District Court, in the	
5	Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division, do	
6	hereby certify that I reported by machine shorthand, in	
7	my official capacity, the proceedings had upon the	
8	sentencing hearing in the case of UNITED STATES OF	
9	AMERICA v. JUBAIR AHMAD.	
10		
11	I further certify that I was authorized and	
12	did report by stenotype the proceedings in said	
13	sentencing hearing, and that the foregoing pages,	
14	numbered 1 to 44, inclusive, constitute the official	
15	transcript of said proceedings as taken from my machine	
16	shorthand notes.	
17		
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto subscribed	
19	my name this <u>17th</u> day of <u>June</u> , 2012.	
20		
21	/s/	
22	Michael A. Rodriquez, RPR/CM/RMR Official Court Reporter	
23	Official Coult Reporter	
24		
25		